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BRAZIL.

If the cable dispatches can be trusted a peaceful revolution has taken place in Brazil. The second largest and most populous country of the Western Hemisphere and the only remaining monarchy has become a Republic. Under Dom Pedro, the aged and honored Emperor, liberal ideas and various methods of self-government have been fostered. There has been a kind of parliament and council elected by the suffrages of the small proportion of the citizens empowered to vote.

The Provinces had their own legislatures, with governors appointed by the Emperor. Slavery was abolished by a gradual and peaceful method, and religious liberty was enjoyed to a great extent. The daughter of the Emperor who would have been his successor in a few years was distrusted as reactionary. She was regarded as bigoted in her religion, coveting great fame for herself for the abolition of slavery and disposed to limit rather than enlarge the suffrage and other liberties of the people. Such are the reasons given for arresting and sending the old Emperor to Portugal with a promise of adequate income during his life, and proclaiming a Republican form of government, with new men for all the great offices of state. The editors, lawyers and military officers of Rio Janeiro are said to have engineered the movement. We can only say that if the people are to be consulted and vote for the change, and if it can be effected without bloodshed the people of the United States will rejoice; especially if the Brazilians demonstrate their ability to govern themselves and keep peace at home and abroad. The peaceful progress of free institutions throughout the world is one hope for mankind. But we would profoundly distrust the beneficence of a revolution inspired and led by Gen. Da Fonseca of the Brazilian army to gratify his personal ambition especially if executed by the force wielded by the standing army which he commands. In the meantime peace with foreign nations seems a necessity to the new government. The arrest of commerce by war, domestic or foreign, would immensely damage the prospect of the nascent republic. A congress to be elected by the people is said to be called for by the revolutionary party. Our high respect follows Dom Pedro into his forced exile. Our sympathy and prayers are with the people of Brazil.

I would rather suffer for speaking the truth, than that the truth should suffer for want of my speaking.—*John Pym.*

WHAT IS TRUTH?

RICHARD S. STORRS.

There are a great many people now who hold exactly as Pontius Pilate did that truth is nothing but a symbol, a fancy, a breath in the air. My friends, do not let us be foolish. Truth is the one thing that changes not and never decays. It represents the facts of the spiritual universe, God and the soul and the judgment and the great hereafter, and the cross of Christ and the resurrection and the life everlasting; and somehow or other it has certainly come to pass that this truth has taken the most barbarous and savage tribes of men and subdued them to their well being and to God's glory. It took our savage ancestors and built the great Christian commonwealths of England and the United States. It has taken savage men everywhere and turned cannibals into Christians, and

lifted the lowest races toward higher levels. The truth of God is the inspiration of all that is gracious and lovely, in personal character and in domestic life. There is not a flower in your garden, there is not a blossoming vine on the side of your house, that does not depend upon the sun and the majestic constellations; and there is not a grace in any human character of wife, or child, or parent, or friend, that does not draw its life and inspiration from the sublime mysteries of the truth as they are declared to us in the Word of God.

It is at the basis of public order and liberty. When I hear men talk as they sometimes do, saying in effect that we can dispense with religion, that material prosperity and the power of jurisprudence are enough for us, I have it in my heart to say, and sometimes on my lips: "Well, if you want to try that experiment, then begin by taking away the foundation of your houses and leave them standing in the air." Truth is at the basis of all political freedom, public liberty, private virtue and the beauty of private character, and that is our power. We are trying to make it articulate in all the languages of the earth. We, and others working in the same line, have made it articulate in 300 languages of mankind already, reducing many of them to alphabetic form that they might take into themselves this truth of God. Two hundred and fifty thousand copies of parts of the Scriptures were circulated in China alone last year. We mean to carry on the work until every family on the earth is as familiar as we have been since the first consciousness of life, with the story of the evangelists, with the arguments of the apostles, with the prophecies of old, and with the final prediction which flashes its glory on the world from the apocalypse closing and consummating the Scripture.

A DYING MAN'S BEQUEST.

In his will bequeathing over \$1,500,000 for a public library in Chicago, the late John Crerar says, "I desire that books and periodicals be selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymnbooks and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all sceptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library."

Samuel Morris and Thomas P. Cope were present at the Annual Meeting of Friends in Denmark, on which occasion their company was specially acceptable and helpful. After their service in that land, they visited the Friends at Minden, in Westphalia, subsequently returning to England. Having paid a short visit to Hitchin, they have since proceeded to Cumberland, intending to be at the Quarterly Meeting at Cockermouth, on Ninth month 26th, and after further service there to go forward into Scotland, hoping also to visit some of the northern counties of England before the setting in of wintry weather.

—We would hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to Messrs. Elliott and Frye of London for much prized photographs of Edmund Frye, Henry Richard and Elihu Burritt.